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Continuation of 11: Applicant argues that Fujiki and Tsuji merely disclose alumina (aluminum oxide), while the claimed invention requires alumina hydroxide. However, the disclosures by Fujiki and Tsuji are exemplary (as evidence by the language "such as"). It is further noted that inorganic fillers are conventionally described as including both metal oxides and metal hydroxides. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to use aluminum oxide or aluminum hydroxide in the adhesive compositions of either Fujiki or Tsuji in view of the general disclosures of the respective references. It is emphasized that inorganic fillers are conventionally described as including both metal oxides and metal hydroxides and thus, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have recognized the disclosures of Fujiki and Tsuji as including oxides and hydroxides. Shimizu and Takuman disclose extremely similar adhesive compositions (as compared to Fujiki and Tsuji) comprising aluminum hydroxide, evidencing the known use of such an inorganic filler. Ichikawa (US 6,501,495- Column 10, Lines 23-33) and Murakami (US 6,372,339- Column 6, Lines 25-35) are additionally cited to expressly evidence the use of metal oxides and metal hydroxides as equivalent alternatives in adhesive applications. As such, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have recognized the disclosures of Fujiki and Tsuji as being directed to metal oxides and metal hydroxides, there being no conclusive showing of unexpected results.

Applicant additionally contends that the present invention exhibits unexpected, advantageous properties. However, Table 1 does not provide a conclusive showing of unexpected results. In particular, Examples 1-5 include different amounts of aluminum

hydroxide powder and different amounts of fumed silica, as compared to Comparative Example 2. Thus, it is unclear if any realized benefits are a result of the specific combination of inorganic fillers and/or the specific amounts of inorganic fillers (individual amounts or total amounts). For example, it is unclear if any benefits would be realized if Comparative Example 2 included the same amount of total inorganic filler (56 phr) as Example 1. This rationale is equally applicable to Comparative Example 1. It is further noted that additional experiments using different combinations of inorganic fillers (e.g. silica and aluminum oxide) might provide a conclusive showing of unexpected results for the claimed combination (as defined in independent claim 1).

/Justin R Fischer/

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